

B.R.T. Carman Who Ejected Patrons Fined

Inspector, Charged With Ousting for Refusal to Pay Double Rate in Fare Fight, Guilty of Assault

Seven More to Face Trial

Mendon Succeeds Williams; I. R. T. Employees Deaf to Hylan's Plea on Tariff

Frank Monarch, inspector for the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, who was charged with throwing passengers off street cars for refusing to pay a second fare, was found guilty of assault in the third degree in Special Sessions yesterday. Monarch was fined \$100, with the alternative of twenty days in jail, and was put on probation until he pays the fine.

Allyn S. Crumm, the complainant, testified that Monarch had ejected him from a Flatbush Avenue trolley at Foster Avenue after the Public Service Commission had enjoined the company from collecting the second fare.

Justices Voorhees and Hermann opposed the introduction of testimony attacking the integrity of the defendant's order. Justice Freschi gave a minority opinion, in which he held that the defense should be permitted to introduce testimony to show they were ejected by franchise to charge a second fare.

This is the first conviction growing out of the recent Brooklyn second-fare fight. Attorney Harry E. Lewis announced after the decision that he would render yesterday that he would put on trial the other seven inspectors charged with the same offense.

William S. Mendon yesterday was appointed general manager for Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the B. R. T. He succeeds Colonel Timothy S. Williams. Mr. Mendon has been assistant to Colonel Williams.

Colonel A. R. Piper was appointed assistant general manager. He will be in charge of the employment, welfare and medical bureau.

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goods which the War Department is selling. For instance, in the case of blankets and clothing, where the wool is "wool."

"For the purposes of the army and for most other practical purposes, this description is entirely accurate for the reason that such cotton as has been added has been specified for the purpose of giving the article additional strength and wearing qualities. This is particularly true in the case of socks, usually described as 'wool' but which are reinforced at the heel and toes with cotton yarn to add to the wearing qualities."

"In the future, blankets formerly referred to as 'wool' will be described as 'blankets, three-fourths wool, commercial, contain 75 per cent of wool or better.' Blankets which have been designated as cotton and wool mixed, will be such blankets as contain less than 75 per cent wool, while 'cotton' blankets will refer to blankets made entirely of cotton. In the description of stockings and undershirts which are offered for sale to the public, the same general principle will apply and any articles containing cotton even in small quantities for additional wearing qualities will no longer be described as 'wool.'"

Major La Guardia And Curran Seated In Estimate Board

Hylan and Craig Offer Them Much Advice, but Refuse Request for Delay on \$8,000,000 School Fund

F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Henry H. Curran, President of the Borough of Manhattan, the two new Republican members, took their seats in the Board of Estimate at its weekly meeting yesterday.

Mayor Hylan, who sat next to Mr. La Guardia, leaned over and whispered into his ear every time a matter came up that La Guardia wanted to know about.

It was a short calendar, made up of minor departmental routine matters with one exception. This was an appropriation of \$8,000,000 for new schools, which, with the \$7,000,000 voted at the last meeting of the board and the unexpended balance of \$10,000,000, gives the Department of Education \$25,000,000 for new buildings and sites.

Both Mayor Curran and President La Guardia wanted the matter laid over for a week to familiarize themselves with the proposed sites. Mayor Hylan and his Democratic associates declined, and finally the board voted for the proposition unanimously.

The board also voted to object to the sites if after considering them they found objections. Under the terms of the contract, the Interborough subway and elevated trains have been using the two city-owned elevated lines in Queens for some time past. With the completion of the Sixth Street tunnel under the East River from Manhattan to Long Island City, the trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system will have the right to operate jointly with the B. R. T. trains.

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Jersey Governor Resents Movement To Restrict Power

Edwards Demands a Free Hand in Naming Boards, Asking Republicans in Legislature for Fair Play

Reports that New Jersey Republicans were preparing to restrict the powers of the State Executive elicited a statement yesterday from Governor Edward I. Edwards in which he said he expected from the Legislature the same degree of fair treatment which he intends to accord it. The restrictions, it was stated, would consist in taking away the power to summarily remove the Highway Commission and the Board of Institutions and Agencies.

"My attention has been called," said the Governor, "to statements that have recently appeared in the press to the effect that certain self-constituted leaders of the Republican delegation in the Assembly are advocating the adoption of a measure which will restrict the power of the Governor in so far as his control over the State Highway Commission and the Board of Charities and Corrections is concerned."

"I desire public to call attention to this movement so that the fact may be fully conversant with the fact that in both instances referred to the Republican Government had bills drafted under his supervision providing for the appointment of the State Highway Commission and for the appointment of a State Board of Charities and Corrections and several other public boards."

"In each of these bills the former Governor deemed it advisable to give himself the power of summary removal. I am of the opinion that the former Republican Governor was entirely justified in placing these provisions in the different measures. I believe, therefore, believe the Legislature of the State should not attempt to remove any individual commissioner or Republican, will, for partisan reasons, attempt to limit the responsibilities and authority to which I am entitled as Governor of the state."

"I have not determined upon the removal of any member of any commission or of any commission as a body. If, however, I should determine that the facts and conditions warrant the removal of any individual commissioner, I am entitled to the same right and the same power that were granted to the former Governors of the state."

"I shall deeply resent any effort on the part of a Legislature to prevent me from doing those things which in my judgment are necessary to make my administration successful. In this I am simply appealing to the members of the Legislature for fair play. They will always receive it from me and I expect equally to receive it from them."

U. S. Has Less Industrial Strife Than for 3 Years

Steel Strike Is Only Large Conflict in the Country, Says Conciliation Director

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The United States entered the new year with fewer pending industrial disputes than at any time during the last three years, asserted Hugh L. Kerwin, director of conciliation of the Department of Labor, to-day after receiving reports from the department's conciliators in the thirty-five great industrial centers of the country.

With the exception of the steel strike, the actual strikes throughout the country are few in number and of minor importance, Mr. Kerwin declared. There now are, he said, 101 industrial disputes before the department for adjustment, only twenty-one of which have reached the strike stage.

The industrial outlook for the year is excellent, Kerwin said, as all industrial unrest under which the country has suffered since the end of the war. The general tendency, he said, is for the employer and the worker to attempt adjustment of their differences without stopping work.

Signals for Aid

She told of hailing a fruit steamer in hope of placing her husband aboard and getting him to shore before he died. She signaled the steamer, "Captain sick in bed." The message was interpreted "Captain dead in bed," and so the word was carried to the shore. The steamer could offer no material assistance, for the sea was too high to lower a boat, explained Mrs. Oram.

"I could not get the sun for three days, and the strong head winds that we had been meeting all through the voyage soon blew the vessel out of its course," said Mrs. Oram. "When I managed to get my bearings again we were almost 200 miles out of our course. I brought the schooner into her course again and began the battle of getting to Mobile Bay against the head winds. We were unable to make any progress. Some of the sail was carried away, but the schooner did not leak. After two days of buffeting by the heads we sighted the steamer Moosehauc and signaled for assistance. She towed us off Pensacola."

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TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS JEWELRY SILVERWARE

Woman Tells of Piloting Schooner Across Ocean

Mrs. Isabella Oram, at Mobile, Describes How, Deserted by Cook and Mate, and With Her Husband Dying, She Navigated Vessel Through Terrific Storm Unaided; Leaves To-day for Maine

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Isabella Oram, who brought the big four masted schooner Jean L. Somerville from the Canary Islands to the Florida coast and who is believed to be the first woman ever to pilot a vessel across the Atlantic, will depart to-morrow noon for Portland, Me., to take the body of her husband, William F. Oram, veteran skipper, who died on the voyage, to the home of their son, Dr. Julius C. Oram.

To-night Mrs. Oram told the story of her trip across the ocean, her struggle to restore her husband to health, her attempt to bring the schooner to its destination without help in spite of strong head winds and a heavy sea which blew the ship 200 miles out of its course. Mrs. Oram, 200 miles out of its course. Mrs. Oram, 200 miles out of its course.

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200 Prisoners See Hanging in Jail in Chicago

Levity Shown by Felons During Execution and Demands for Delayed Breakfast Are Made

Calls on Phone Refused

Public Method Is Used for Moral Effect on Convicts Within Walls, Officials Say

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—For the first time in the history of Cook County, prisoners in the county jail to-day witnessed the execution of one of their fellows. He was Raffaele Durage, convicted of the murder last June of Onofrio Gorgano and his wife, Mary. About two hundred prisoners occupying cells that overlooked the gallows were able to see the trap sprung. Prisoners usually are removed from the cells opening on the exercise room where executions are held, but to-day the authorities decided to leave the men in their places and let them profit by the moral effect of seeing the penalty of the law inflicted.

As a moral lesson the execution appeared, however, to fail of its purpose. The prisoners treated the affair with levity. They were silent as Durage was led to the gallows and until a few moments after the trap was released. Then a prisoner on the second tier, looking down at the group of official witnesses, shouted "Get out of my jail!"

"This breaking of the silence was followed by a general chorus of prisoners: 'When do we eat?'"

Execution Delays Meal

Breakfast time had passed some fifteen minutes before, but the meal had been delayed for prisoners in that part of the building on account of the execution.

The hanging took place shortly after 8 o'clock, the earliest execution in many years. Before the death march began the jail officer refused to answer telephone calls and admittance was refused to all holding tickets for the execution until immediately before Durage left the death chamber. It was recalled that a few weeks ago a telephone message received at the jail just before the gallows brought him an hour's reprieve that was stretched by court order later in the day to weeks.

Governor Lowden was informed that the jail authorities expected to make the execution a spectacle for the prisoners. He immediately took steps to prevent this. According to H. C. W. Laubheimer, first assistant deputy sheriff, the Governor was advised that only such prisoners as habitually occupied cells about the exercise room would see the hanging, whereupon he withdrew his objections.

Sheriff Answers Critics

Sheriff Peters later issued a statement answering critics who opposed his action. The statement reads as follows: "In my opinion, the modern coding of criminals by well meaning, but misguided, sympathetic, theoretical reformers and self-constituted organizations is one of the greatest causes of the

present crime wave in this city. Their interference with the vigorous enforcement of the law has destroyed the fear of punishment by criminals to the extent that it is no longer a deterrent to the further commission of crime to be incarcerated in our penal institutions. A large number of prisoners openly acknowledge that they would prefer to be incarcerated in the county jail, where they are better fed and where in their ordinary environments, and peaceful citizens are entitled to as against these human parasites."

"If one-half of the energy now spent in sympathy on murderers and criminals would be devoted to the families of the victims and the other half to bringing to justice the brutes who have blotted out the lives of law-abiding and peaceful citizens and darkened forever the lives of others, this would be a happier and safer world to live in."

Women at Bedford Smash Furniture In Two-Day Revolt

Witnesses at Hearings Accused of Leading Mutiny in Hope of Being Indicted for Assault on Guards

BEDFORD, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Officials of Bedford Reformatory for Women, whose administration has been under investigation for some time, announced to-day that rebellion had broken out among the women in Rebecca Hall, the disciplinary barracks of the institution. They asserted that Mazie Rice and Mildred Clifford were leaders in the mutiny. Both have been witnesses against the administration in the hearings conducted by John S. Kennedy, vice-chairman of the State Prison Commission.

At sundown to-night, the officials said that the riot was still in progress. They asserted that they had separated the girls, but that they were still screaming, banging their doors and pounding furniture. The officials charged that the outbreak was planned in the hope that they would be indicted for assault as Ruth Carter was. Statements made by Ruth Carter at her trial led to the investigation of the reformatory's management, now under way. Members of the management say that eight girls in Rebecca Hall planned to attack and assault the matron and guards.

It was also said that they succeeded in ducking several of the guards, as well as hitting them with buckets, kicking and punching them.

According to the story told by officials, the riot began New Year's night and was still continuing to-night. It was caused, members of the reformatory's administration say, by the refusal of Mrs. Henrietta Hoffman, matron of Rebecca Hall, to permit the girls to attend the moving picture show at the institution.

The girls, it was said, began screaming and smashing furniture. It was charged that they kept it up all night. This morning Miss Helen Cobb, superintendent, and Miss Julia Minogue, her assistant, summoned all the guards and matrons off duty and transferred the girls to attend the moving picture show at the institution.

The officials added that owing to criticism of the treatment water was not poured on the girls' heads to keep them quiet.

For Rosy Slumbers

Sleep in silk the faint pink tint of petals, and your dreams will blossom with a color equally rosy. And drowsily waiting on our shelves are trailing lengths of silken nightgowns all ruffled fairly up with lace, all knotted Frenchly with ribbon.

The Crepe of China

Crepe de Chine is slenderly fashioned into a lovely garment topped with a wide band of creamy lace. Two straps of the lace slip over the shoulders, and a pink ribbon, fluttering into a gay bow, ties itself in the front. This engaging bit of sleepy silk is priced at \$13.57, including the luxury tax.

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